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The Hilltop 4-5-1968

Hilltop Staff

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THE HILLTOP

Vol. 50 No. 22

Howard University, Washington, D.C.

April 5, 1968



These are the four members of The Board of Trustees Julian, Hale, Clark and Paige and a few of the members of the Steering Committee of the Sit-In, Brown, Manns, Harris, Ayers, Gittens and Jackson who negotiated the settlement of the Sit-In. (Photos by Gaines)

Nabrit Concerned With "Fate of University"

by Cindee Marshall

At 12:15 Thursday afternoon James M. Nabrit, president of Howard University, delivered a speech to an audience of faculty members. Students were not officially invited to attend the talk, which was held in Cramton auditorium.

Stating first that his main concern was the "fate of the university," Nabrit went on to state that the young American Negro was indeed in a state of revolt. "This revolution is unlimited," Nabrit admitted. He said that it has spread downward from the colleges, through the high schools, and was now even being encountered in the elementary schools.

He stated that the entire society has in recent years become embroiled in various kinds of demonstrations. The civil rights marches, the Vietnam War protests, and the teachers' strikes were among the examples he cited.

"The recent Howard demonstration mirrors the demonstrations in the larger society," Nabrit declared.

He continued to explain that colleges usually use one of three methods of dealing with demonstrators on their campuses. First, they could, and have, called in the police, who often use violence.

Secondly, they could try to have a dialogue with the students as long as there was a hope of a solution. The third is the use of outside influences.

The main consequence of the first method is that where the police have been called in there has been a wholesale exodus of faculty members from the college involved. This has, of course, put those colleges in serious trouble.

"We have used every method to avoid bringing armed forces into Howard," Nabrit stated.

"And we have been severely criticized for it," he added.

He went on to say that this does not mean that the university will not call on the police, but it will use every attempt to avoid having to do this.

Nabrit referred to the recent sit-in demonstration as a "serious crisis." He then paid tribute to all the faculty members who had helped the students, administrators, and trustees bring

the problem to a solution.

Nabrit praised the faculty, saying, "One of our best assets in our responsible faculty."

Continuing, Nabrit told his audience, "We need leadership from the faculty. ... We need to restructure it so we can have a more effective, functioning faculty."

"Let us make a reassessment, re-evaluation, and re-examination of Howard in order to make it a better university," Nabrit suggested.

He closed by adding that the National Planning Commission had approved Griffith Stadium as the site of the new hospital. Also approved were new boundaries for the campus. These boundaries run from 4th St. to Florida Ave., from Florida Ave. to Georgia Ave., to V St., from V St. west back to Georgia Ave., north on Georgia Ave. to Columbia Road, and then east back to 4th St.

Bowie St. Trustees Meet With Students

by Robert Jeffers

Many of the Members of the Board of Trustees of Maryland State Colleges have announced their agreement to back a crash program to improve conditions at Bowie State College. In a meeting with student protest leaders and the President of the College, Samuel L. Myers the trustees said they were unable to commit any funds at the immediate time to correct deficiencies although they plan to greatly increase funds for the College for the next five years.

The Bowie students who had been protesting conditions at the school for over a week and included among their demands \$25 million over the next "two or three years" to improve the school were told by Samuel Hopkins, chairman of the trustee's subcommittee which is investigating conditions at Bowie, that over the next five years the Board intends to allocate \$21.3 million for the operation and expansion of the school. Hopkins also said that he "sees a bright future for Bowie State College."

Bulletin

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., is dead. The 39-year old, non-violent advocate and winner of a Nobel Peace Prize was brought to a Memphis Hospital, Tenn., in critical condition last night around 6:20 PM after receiving a shot through the neck while in the balcony of the motel where he was staying. He died a few moments after getting to hospital. Two suspects have been picked up in connection with the shooting, and police have issued an alert on one white youth, well-dressed, who was seen leaving the sight of the shooting in a late-model white car. A weapon was also recovered.

(See Editorial Page 4)

Greeks Bankrupt LASC

by Adrienne Manns

Campus Greek letter organizations may be faced with banishment this semester as a result of a \$2,400 debt to the Liberal Arts Student Council. The Pan-Hellenic Council which has representatives from all campus Greek organizations failed to repay the Council a loan for a Greek Week Concert. The payment was due on April 1.

The concert, which was scheduled during the week of the Sit-In protest at the Administration Building was a financial failure. The Council's representative, Lou Simpson, told the Student Council treasurer that they would be able to return only \$235. Lou had signed a statement on February 21, 1968, agreeing to "reimburse" the Council. Clyde Avelhe and Judith Martin were witnesses to the signing.

The Council is faced with having to cancel the campus literary magazine, the Promethean, cut the Project Awareness budget, or cancel its banquet because the Pan Hellenic debt left only \$3,500 in its treasury.

Printing the Promethean will cost \$1,600, Project Awareness plans approach \$1,000 and funds are needed for the Grapevine and class activities according to the budget submitted by Council treasurer, James Mosby.

The Council motion was to send letters to each Greek organization and to the Pan-Hellenic Council advising them that the debt is overdue and that the Council expects to be repaid \$1,600 of the money by May 1 and the rest by May 17. If the terms are not complied with by May 1, the Council will take the matter to the University Wide Committee on Student Organizations and Activities which has the authority to banish the Greeks. The motion was passed 7 yes, 1 no, and 1 abstention. At least 5 of the 9 Council members present are members of Greek organizations. The UCSOA is a joint student-faculty committee with equal representation.

Lou Simpson who was attending the meeting said that "As far as the deadlines is concern, it would be impossible to get the money."

Student Council President Barbara Penn, had voted against the loan in February, but the majority of the Council voted for it. One council member said

that the Pan Hellenic Council is "not representative of Greek organization" in that "most of the Greeks were opposed to" the concert. Mike Harris, freshman class president, said that the LASC must demand the repayment of the debt because failure to do so, just as the Greeks failure to pay the debt are a "serious offense against all the students in the college of Liberal Arts." The student Council operating fund comes from Student Activity Fee.

Comm. Holds 1st Hearing On 'Charges'

Preliminary hearings for the 39 students charged with disrupting the normal processes of the University are now being held.

Although a "true disciplinary Board has been selected and approved by the Student Assembly" to hear the cases there has been some doubt as to the validity of the charges brought to the Administration. Student Assembly President Ewart Brown has appointed a commission with two faculty members -- Professors Frank Reeves and James Washington of the Law School -- and three students -- law student Althea Lester and Alvin Chambliss and Brown himself who is also the chairman to determine the validity of the charges. If it is found that the charges are invalid then there will be no hearing with the full board and the charges will be dropped.

In a three hour session Tuesday, Charles H. Bush, the Supervisor of Off-Campus Housing represented the Administration in the evidence for the charges brought against the 39 students the commission recessed until tomorrow.

The six faculty members on the Disciplinary Board are Prof. Francis Steels of E & A, William Brown of Fine Arts, Dr. Harold Finley of the Grad School, Dr. Annette Eaton and Dr. Howard Cameron, and Dr. James Tyson of Pharmacy.

M. L. King, Addresses Cathedral Assembly

by McKinley Reese

Dr. Martin Luther King, Chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, returned to Washington last week as the invited guest of Dean Sayre of the Washington Cathedral.

Dr. King, here on his first appearance at the Cathedral and as a part of the vanguard for his organization's "Campaign for Poor," delivered the Sunday morning sermon at the church. A capacity gathering of four thousand people heard him speak, with another one thousand being turned away, and others loitering on the grounds outside.

Throughout the sermon King alluded to the gross indifference displayed by this country to the needs of the poor. He exhibited a markedly "dovish" character in explaining the adverse effect which the Southern Asian war policy has had on domestic planning. Of particular importance was his willingness to berate the international commu-

nity for its failure to promote economic equality.

Dr. King made an open appeal for all religious and ethnic groups to join the campaign. His demeanor was somewhat conciliatory when he spoke of the possibility of a constructive dialogue between his organization and the national executive and legislature, with particular emphasis being given to the point that something more positive than a statement must be advanced by these bodies in order for him to even consider cancellation of the campaign.

Afterwards he met area newsmen and engaged them in a lively press conference. At the press conference Dr. King exhibited superior form, although his most recent effort had met with disaster. He fielded questions well, and did not vacillate under the staccato-like barrage from the newsmen. He gave further assurances that a concerted effort



M.L. King, Jr. (Photo by Dash)

was being made to keep the campaign non-violent.

Having done this, he was whisked away to the next stop on his itinerary, under the protection of a coterie of aides.

Georgetown Russian Study Tour Accepts Liberal Arts Junior For Russian Tour

by John Mercer

Bernadette McKinley, a junior in the College of Liberal Arts from D.C. and a Slavic Languages Major, will receive a once-in-a-lifetime chance to view her subject matter from the inside out. Bernadette has recently been accepted by the Georgetown Russian Study Tour, a program of study and enrichment under the auspices of the Georgetown University. This program is centered around six weeks of study in the Soviet Union at the University of Leningrad and will include tours of major Soviet cities, two being Kiev and Moscow.

Miss McKinley, who has done consistently well in her field of linguistics (Russian major, German minor), was asked by Dr. Korn, the head of the Russian department, to participate in the Georgetown program. She responded affirmatively and promptly sent in an application and a copy of her transcript. She was informed of her

acceptance in late February.

Bernadette will be leaving with other students from area colleges: Georgetown University, American University, and George Washington University on June fifteenth, from Kennedy International Airport in New York. The students will arrive in Finland and then continue by train to Leningrad.

According to the Howard coed, "The Russian Study Tour is an experimental program designed to help in the development of the ability to speak Russian and learn first hand the culture of the people—in other words, to see how the other half lives." She will be funded partially by the Howard Broadening Horizons program and partially by Georgetown.

A graduate of Immaculate Conception Academy High School, in D.C., Bernadette was fond of languages before coming to Howard. She had taken French and Latin but wanted to become acquainted with a new language. In the summer before her freshmen

year, she found that there were courses in elementary Russian being offered at the Department of Agriculture and she enrolled. After doing well in the course Bernadette decided that she would major in Slavic languages at Howard.

Bernadette who is an officer in the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority would like to go to graduate school to continue in Russian and eventually move into a career of translating or interpreting. She hopes that the benefits she receives will inspire other young Negroes to pursue this course of study. She says, "The Russian language is in demand today and definitely will be so in the future. The world situation itself implies a need for more Russian majors." A talk with the animated and personable Miss McKinley, assures one that the Soviet Union perhaps will benefit as much or more than the Howard representative by her stay!

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Poor People's March To Draw Thousands

by Richard Erwin

"Hundreds of thousands" of persons will come here (Washington) for the high point of Dr. Martin Luther King's proposed Poor People Campaign, around June 15. The campaign is planned to start as a small yet intense effort by Dr. King and one hundred close followers to gain commitments from various members of Congress, for political support of and pledged action in Congress for legislation backing for such needed measures as "open housing," and increased federal aid. King will also confront other influential persons in Washington on other issues of a similar nature. If this "small plan" is successful the rest of the effort will be called off, for there will be no need for it; however, if no action is taken by the persons consulted there will be an escalation in numbers and means. The outgrowth of this proposed situation will be the creation of a "New City of Hope." The city will be composed of three thousand poor people (mostly Black, with a sprinkling of Mexican, Puerto Ricans, and Appalachians). The shanty town will serve as an obviated paragon of the stature of some Americans; if nothing else is accomplished, the nation's poor will have a chance to dramatize their direness. The Campaign is tentatively scheduled to start the 22nd of April. The co-ordinator of all Black

students in the Washington area is Howard student Gary Ayers. On the demonstration and the role of the Howard student, Mr. Ayers had this to say:

"Poverty and oppression are synonymous with being Black in America; we are no different from our brothers and sisters categorized as the 'poor people.' It can only be expected that we the so-called 'talented tenth' should stand united with our brothers and sisters in this effort, for we are Black too."

One thing is obvious, and that is, that Howard can only be as active in the campaign as it (the student body) is motivated to be. The Howard interactions with the demonstration will depend a great deal on how many students volunteer. All of those interested with doing something for their fellow Black brothers are urged to contact Gary Ayers, or Q.T. Jackson as soon as possible. And for those who are afraid that whites will get preferential treatment, fear not, "it's a Black thing." All of those who are interested in teaching Black history or have other pertinent academic or non-academic interests are cordially requested to volunteer their services. Typists, babysitters, and marshalls (guides) will be needed; any concerned persons please see Ayers or Jackson at the student center-headquarters of the program.

Survey Conducted to Aid in Keeping Funds

by Ernestine Stripling

A recent survey was conducted as a Research Project by Sociology class in an attempt to supply ammunition to use against the right to cut Federal Funds. The original plan was to discover specifically the general attitude toward the previous demonstrations here at Howard. However, since that time, the plan was expanded.

One student responsible for this expansion was Michael Dade who suggested that a part of the survey include the attitudes of the parents as compared to the attitudes of the students. By doing this, he felt that a discovery would be made as to whether their attitude toward the demonstrations here is in conflict or agreement and therefore arrive at a more suitable conclusion.

Another student who was also responsible for the expansion was Q. T. Jackson, member of the Steering Committee. He suggested that the survey be conducted on a National basis. The would clearly show that what has been occurring at Howard is nothing new. In his opinion, Howard is under such scrutiny only because it is a Black institution. He believes that the previous activities are simply part of the

same Administration and Students.

With these new expansions included, the survey immediately gained a new perspective. The purpose and goal of this survey now is to supply the necessary ammunition needed to use against the fight to cut Federal Funds by providing information to show that they would be cut for reasons other than "insurrectional" activities.

One such survey was given to various individuals on Wednesday, March 27, 1968. The result as yet has not been determined. It is hoped, however, that it will prove successful.

Because this survey benefited from suggestions from Michael Dade and Q. T. Jackson, conductors of the survey encourage other students to contribute to other surveys to aid in reaching the goal.

Students can also help by reading books like, "The Negro Revolt" to show what has already been revealed. In the words of Michael Dade, "We can not learn anything that we already know." Students interested should contact Q. T. Jackson, Patricia Kirby, Michael Dade or Dr. McDowell.

Sellers Convicted

ATLANTA, Ga., March 28 (LIBERATION News Service) -- Just after dismissal of his assertion that draft boards in South Carolina and Georgia discriminate against Blacks, SNCC's Cleveland Sellers was convicted of draft refusal here today. He will be sentenced on April 27.

During the trial, a board clerk was called forth who proceeded to give self-conflicting testimony

(on March 27); when the verdict came today, it in effect made Sellers an example of the discrimination he charges. Sellers stated March 27 he "will not raise a finger to support a machine that colonizes in Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Africa, and I support black nations in their struggle for liberation.... Let us resist the machine and join the Black army." The clerk also said the FBI had been into Sellers' file.

Dingane's Den

"A Taste of Africa," its food and its culture, will be featured at DINGANE'S DEN on Friday, April 5, from 9:00 p.m. until? The Sounds LTD. will provide live jazz while attractive models show fashions from African High Life's Georgetown Shop. Short movies about Africa will be projected on the walls. The African cuisine will be highlighted by Beef Kenya and Spicy Jollof Rice, a speciality of the House.

DINGANE'S DEN at 2106 18th Street, N.W. provides an opportunity to eat and drink in an

atmosphere which seeks definition of the identity of the Negro in America. The owners, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Green, feel this is a do-it-yourself project for their customers. Paintings on the walls - by or about Negroes, African and American - are all on loan and for sale. Customers provide their own music or poetry when the jazz trio takes a break. The Green's provide the African decor and the spirit, and frequently sponsor special evenings - such as "A Taste of Africa."



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Few Students Disapprove of Sit-In

by Leon Henley

Although a large portion of the Howard student body heartily supported the recent protest against administrative policies and actions, some other students had certain negative reactions to the recent events on campus.

These negative reactions included: objections to the professed reason for initiating the protest, disapproval of the broader aims of the protest - namely, the goal of creating a "Black University," and dissatisfaction with the compromise settlement.

Several students believe that the seizure of the "A" Building was undertaken, not for the avowed reason of having the charges against the 39 students dropped, but rather for the purpose of providing an occasion for forging

student unity. "I think Ewart Brown and other leaders of the protest had been looking for some issue to bring about a confrontation with the administration. They probably seized upon the issue of the 39 students and, in doing so, misrepresented the nature of the judiciary that was supposed to conduct the hearing," remarked one undergraduate. Another student said, "I hear Ewart Brown knew what kind of judiciary those students were supposed to go before; and I hear he helped work it out with Dean Anderson. We needed a protest, but I'm not sure that we did it at the right time. Maybe we should have waited until after the hearings."

Some students are still not clear as to what is meant by the term "Black University."

"If it means getting rid of the white teachers and students on campus, I'm against it. But, I supported the protest anyway, because the administration was wrong in trying to kick those students out and because the administration is generally full of crap," remarked a male student.

Even some of those among the students who actively supported the protest, expressed dissatisfaction with the settlement reached with members of the board of trustees. "We should have gotten Nabrit's head," "The phrase 'contemporary issues' is too loose, the administration has

too much room to get around making Howard a 'Black University,'" "With that compromise, we're probably going to have a shake the administration up with some more protest activities soon" - these were some of the remarks made by students disenchanted with the compromise settlement.

Peace Corps Returns

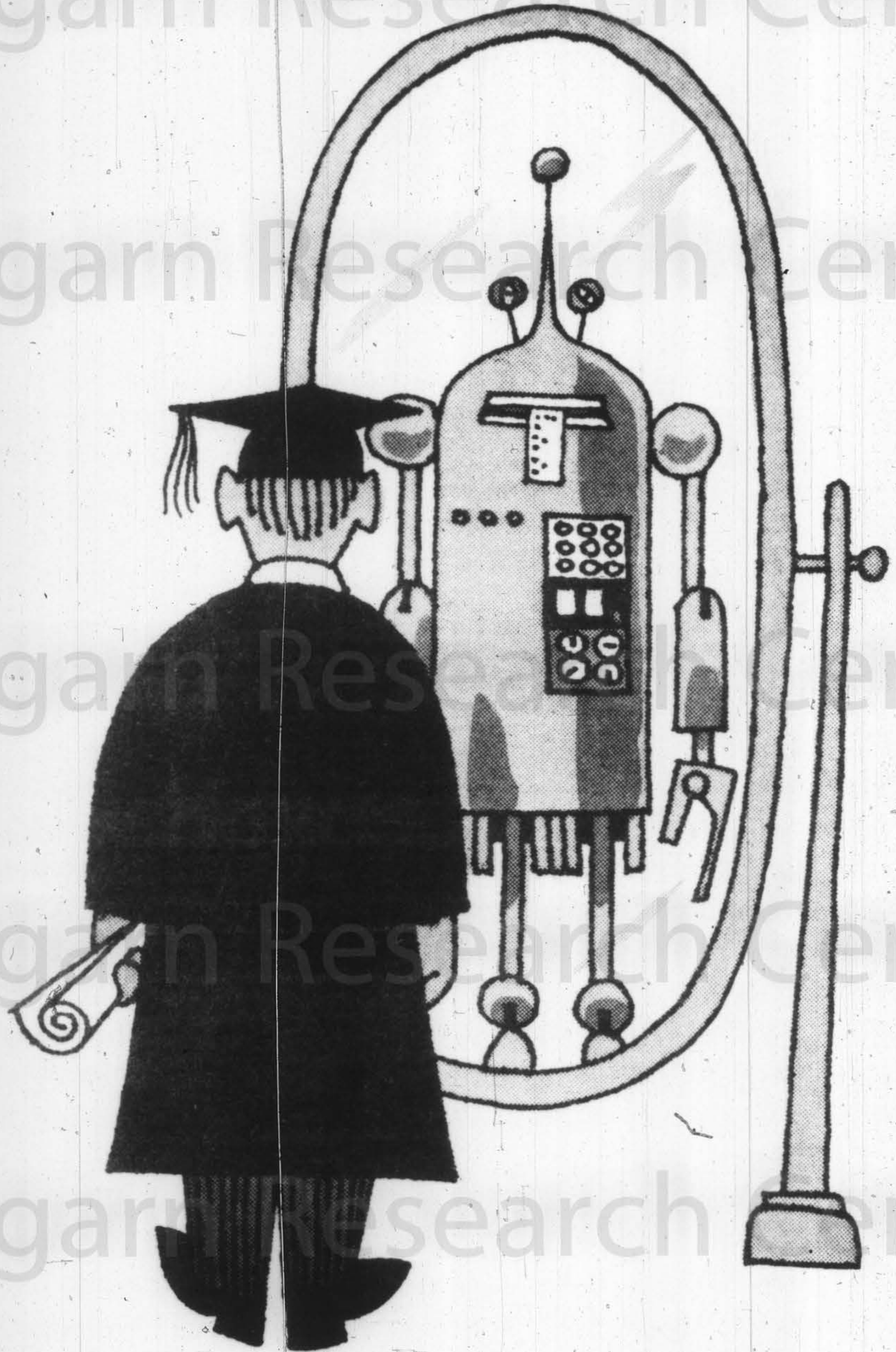
by Robert A. Williams

This week Peace Corps recruitment booths were assembled in Founder's Library and the Student Center, with recruiters, Miss Terry Ingram and Mr. David Closson, enjoying few commitments by Howard students. Miss Ingram, a former Peace Corps worker, who worked in Uganda, hails from Los Angeles, California, while Mr. Closson, is a resident of West Chester, Pennsylvania. Mr. Closson also served in Uganda. Both recruiters are now staff members, with Miss Ingram's tour of duty ending in several months. The reports of the recruiters indicated that the response of Howard students has been very low, numbering between 30 and 40 at the time of printing. Miss Ingram commented, "Although response has been low, here at Howard, the Peace Corps has exceeded its expectations in past years." She added, "Most Black students prefer to go back home, to Africa. But Africa ranks near the bottom in the overall choice of Peace Corps workers, with South America topping the list."

The reporter questioned the recruiters about the basic Peace Corps program with the result being a lengthy reply from Miss Ingram. She stated that much of the information was contained in the eleven sheets, pamphlets, and booklets on display. After the Peace Corps prospect applies, an invitation is sent, and if he accepts it, the Peace Corps begins immediate negotiation with the party's draft board, to change his deferment to 2A. Miss Ingram noted, "If any trouble is incurred with the draft board, action can be taken up to the President with a written appeal." This action was initiated by former Peace Corps head, Sargent Shriver. The Peace Corps prospect then proceeds to a training center for instructions in the language of the country of his destination, in the politics and customs of that country, and in the duties he must perform. Miss Ingram said, "An allowance of \$75.00 a month is given in the United States with a living allowance ranging between 30 and 40 dollars a week being added once the volunteer goes overseas." The length of service in the Peace Corps lasts 2 years.

Miss Ingram added, "1 out of 8 applicants is accepted in the Peace Corps, with 85% being college graduates." She pointed out that condition of health seems to be the basis for failure of most applicants. Occupations in the Peace Corps are Health, Disease Control, Education, Community Development, Agriculture, and Technical fields.

Once the requirements and process of recruitment had been run down by Miss Ingram, a few of the personal comments for and against the Peace Corps were noted by the reporter. In backtracking to the response of Howard students to the Peace Corps booths, Miss Ingram retorted that last December, a group of students protested the presence of the Peace Corps on campus. According to Miss Ingram this was the only disturbance noted against a Peace Corps recruitment stand in the country. The recruiters in answer to the charges of some that the Peace Corps is a front for CIA men, stated that this was proven untrue. Their basis of proof was Ramparts magazine in its article about the CIA. Miss Ingram's comment was, "I have seen absolutely no involvement with the CIA." When asked if they expressed their personal political opinions when they worked abroad, the recruiters replied that they were told not to take sides politically. The reporter asked Mr. Closson if any trouble was incurred in adjusting in a foreign country, with his answer being that most Peace Corps volunteers had little trouble adapting themselves to a new way of life, since most people were basically the same everywhere. One interesting note brought up by the recruiters was that a lot of Africans (Uganda) were as brainwashed as some Blacks in the United States. He added that they tend to hold on to their British Colonialist ideals. Miss Ingram ended her commentary by noting that the Peace Corps could be used as a vehicle to further one's education and experiences. She was upset by uninvolved people. Mr. Closson closed by stating that of the 15,000 volunteers who returned home this year, there were only 226 Blacks.



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Editorial

Non-violent King Murdered!

Brother Rap Brown has said that no slave should die a natural death. And Martin Luther King, a man who has courageously fourth the contemporary slavery of our people has been murdered in Memphis Tennessee.

Hours before his death King had said "Maybe I could understand some of these illegal injunctions.... but somewhere I read that the greatness of American is the right to protest for right. We aren't going to let any injunction turn us around." There had been an injunction issued against the march because marches on a previous day had begun looting stores along the way. A young Black man was shot and killed by Memphis police and yesterday the spiritual leader of the non-violent portion of the 20th century Black resistance was also killed.

In this violent country no Black man is killed because he advocates violence or because he is a criminal but because he is Black. King was stabbed a few years ago and struck with a brick in the Cicero demonstration. At the first attack was before the white press was screaming that "violence is hurting the Negro's cause." Violence against Black people is a part of our existence in this country and like racism it is thrust upon us because we are Black.

Much of the argument that through non-violent marching and civil disobedience the Black will be liberated has no doubt been totally erased from the minds of the Black people in this country. There is a sense of outrage that another Black man has been murdered, and he a spokesman for non-violence. The outrage is continuous as is our resistance to racism. More of us will no doubt conclude from King's death that liberation calls for more than we have heretofore been willing to pay.

"Good Faith" Tested on 23rd.

April 23 is the target date for getting the Board of Trustees to confront the issues of Black orientation and democratic structure. The 23rd is the next meeting date for the Board. Between now and that date students and faculty members are working out programs for community involvement, course changes and university structure. How receptive the Board is to the proposals and how swiftly they vote for them will be the test of the "good faith" that persuaded many to end the Sit-In in the Administration Building. Students plan to circulate their proposals to all the board members before the meeting so they should be prepared to vote in favor of them on the 23rd. One faculty proposal recently formulated by the faculty organization, the American Association of University Professors, provides for elected rotating department chairman, deans nominated by faculty, overhaul of tenure and are appointment regulation, clarification of promotion procedure, charges in faculty senate jurisdiction and a regular salary increment schedule. One attractive part of the proposal is the establishment of a fair hearing for faculty member who are threatened with dismissal. The proposal would provide for full due process, and would give faculty members who do not have tenure some sense of security.

Another faculty proposal not part of the AAUP statement would give voting rights to all faculty regardless of tenure. At present about 114 of the 350 faculty members in the college of Liberal Arts cannot vote in faculty meetings.

Howard Irrelevant

Dear Editor:

On March 24, 1968, the Washington Post reported that Howard students felt that the University does not relate to the Negro Community. I am in sympathy with their position, but I am also concerned as to how this situation is going to be improved. I do not feel that this can be done by simply teaching courses in Negro History and Culture.

I do feel that such courses could bring about "Black awareness," as stated in the article, but for one, I question whether these classes will be opened to the community; otherwise, how can the community benefit?

I think that now is the time for developing and employing a helping and serving spirit in the Negro community; which is common place among other groups. This can be done by students seeking part time or summer employment in poverty programs. Work experience of this type would be an educational enhancement and should be given credit by the University. I propose that academic credits be given for the following:

1. To students employed during the summer or part time by a poverty project or program.

a. when the student has worked for at least three months on such a project (some as for subject course).

b. When the student presents a term paper to the Major Department Head at the end of the three months work experience, the paper should contain the objectives and accomplishments of the program as viewed by the student, as well as an analysis and evaluation of the program with suggestions of future needs of the community.

c. The paper should be presented to the Major Department Head, so that the amounts of credits may be determined.

2. The students should be given not less than two credit hours, and not more than three credit hours in four years of undergraduate study. This should apply on voluntary basis to interested students majoring in the following fields.

a. Education
 b. Sociology
 c. Psychology
 d. Political Science
 e. Economics
 f. any other social related course of study.

3. The following projects may be utilized in the Metropolis area: Neighborhood Youth Corp, Community Development Programs, Fidelity Bonding, Head Start, Pride Inc., Legal Aid Assistant Program, Remedial Education Program for Adults, Community Action Programs, including numerous training programs under the United Planning Organization and many other independent programs. This work experience for academic credits for undergraduate students, if enacted should not be limited to D.C. area projects.

Reed Students

Resist Draft

Dear Editor:

Many of the students graduating from college this spring will be drafted by the end of the summer. We, comprising 66% of the male seniors of Reed College, Portland, Oregon, will not serve in the armed forces of the United States.

Our decision is irrevocable. Our consciences do not permit us to participate in this senseless and immoral war.

We are sure that tens of thousands of students throughout the country will join us in resistance.

Signed: Gary Achziger, Peter Hall, Gray Pedersen, Alan Ackerman, Randolph Hoffman, Barry Pelzner, Kent Bergh, David James, David Reed, Louis Birnbaum, Tim Janke, Howard Rheingold, David Black, Howard Kaplan, Daniel Rubin, Meredith Bliss, Lawrence Karush, Ronald

Letters To The Editor

Sato, Steven Boggs, John Kogut, L. Joel Schiff, Jon Burnham, Walden Kunz, James Sherry, Peter Eurr, Peter Langston, Robert Shimabukuro, Laurence Burt, Richard Lee, Claude Singer, David Burton, Lee Littlewood, Henry Smilowitz, Gerald Chakerian, Daniel Lucid, Robert Spector Dennis Cochrane, Robert MacGregor, Carl Stern, Donald Deane, John Mason, James Story, J. David Denning, Joel Metzger, Eugene Terris, Arthur Feinstein, Gregory Neumann, Robert Tidd, Peter French, Larry Nutt, Jonathan Unger, Richard Ganong, Craig Nyce, William Vandercook, Peter Glickman, Thomas O'Connor, James Waggoner, Hugh Goldhammer, Arthur Ogus, Thomas Weiss, James Grabenstetter, Mark Okrent, John Whitehead, Gerald Green, David Parisser, Andrew Whitmont, Paul Groener, Timothy Patterson, Philip Wikelund.

69 MALE SENIORS OF REED COLLEGE.

Rural Poverty

"Rural poverty is so widespread, and so acute, as to be a national disgrace, and its consequences have swept into our cities violently."

--- President's Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, December 9, 1967.

The Commission found that fourteen million Americans are affected by rural poverty; that many go hungry; that some Negro children in the South are not getting enough food to sustain life.

In the enclosed folder, a few of Mississippi's poor tell their stories. Because they are old or ill...because their civil-rights activity led white employers to discharge them...because the work they once did for a pittance is now done even cheaper by machine...these men and women face perpetual want.

Some receive pitifully small welfare allotments. Others get nothing. For all, public assistance funds, provided by state and federal statute, are distributed in a confusing and humiliating way.

Not just in Mississippi, but across the nation, aid is denied to many in need. To take one example: our lawyers have filed suit for a white woman living in Missouri who has been caring for her grandchild since the mother's death in California. Aid to the Families of Dependent Children - for which the federal government supplies most of the money - was denied because the child came from out of state!

The Legal Defense Fund, in representing these families, battles to secure for the unfortunate what the law promises, and to assert that poor people have constitutional rights. Too often, the price of welfare is the sacrifice of citizen rights the rest of us can take for granted. Penniless Americans in rural Mississippi and in teeming city slums do not ask for charity, but justice.

To carry on their struggle in the courts, the Legal Defense Fund needs twelve thousand extra gifts averaging \$20 each. Won't you join this effort by sending your generous support today?

Paul Moore, Jr., Chairman

We Will Conquer Without A Doubt

Approximately eighty fearless Black Africans and Black Americans demonstrated against the South African Embassy, March 21, 1968 to protest the Sharpeville Massacre which took place seven years ago and resulted in the death of eighty-five Africans and injuries to hundreds more, most of whom were shot in the back.

We also wanted to express empathy for families of the men, women and children who were so ruthlessly slaughtered in their "peaceful non-violent" protest against the Pass Laws, and finally to bring closer the awareness of international unity among Black People all over the world.

Obviously, the Sharpeville demonstration of 1960 substantiates that our oppressions give not on iota about non-violence. He wants us to be nonviolent. There is nothing to fear in non-violence. Has not history repeatedly taught us that "to turn the other cheek is to be doubly punished."

Certainly the demonstration made up of Blacks from Eastern, Western, South Africa and North America were links in the chain to write Black People interna internationally. Ironically, mass media, including radio, television, and newspapers referred to the group as being "mostly Negro" omitting completely any reference to the word African. In other words, the phrase "mostly Negro" could imply for those who were not present or aware, "the inclusion of white participants, which was not the case. The media made reference to the fact that several groups were part of "a memorial service for victims of the Sharpeville Massacre in South Africa on March 21, 1960 and that eight persons had been killed" (a lie) Groups mentioned were: Black Antiwar Antidraft Union and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

The only arrest was that of Albert M. Lassiter of N.N.C.C. There were over seventy policemen, helmeted, booted, parading the picture of Hitler's Germany. But still no mention of the many Africans who participated from the Pan-African Student Organization in the Americas.

Irrespective to the Omission, due to the broad coverage by mass media, the world becomes more aware that Black Americans are conscious of, will go to jail for, and even die to stop the atrocities that are committed against Black Humanity the world over, and furthermore will retaliate violence for violence. A Black Life; A white Life.

Unifying posters as: One Hope, One Destiny, One Africa, "Vietnam, No; South Africa, Yes." "Black Determination" all symbolically brings us near the goal for Black Unity. For hard facts show that Blacks are murdered in the back, not only in Sharpeville, South Africa, but also in Imperialistic America as was recently evidence in the Orangeburg, South Carolina Massacre. It is only as these horrors are consistently exposed for what they really are, that we fully realize that the struggle must go on until victory is ours.

Certain incidence concerned with the march to the Embassy, indicative of Black Cohesion should be recorded. For example, when the honky cop ordered the demonstrators to disperse, Albert Lassiter of S.N.C.C. pushed against the first line of policemen standing in front of the Embassy and over a dozen Black Brothers and Sisters were with him, swing not singing.

After the crowd dispersed, an African, three Black Women and a seven year old child stood to observe the actions of the cops with indignation, whereupon seven cops, six whites and one Black crossed the street in the direction of the small group, swinging bully sticks. One Black woman looked the cops icely in the face, unmoved like a statue. Meanwhile three Black Brothers, Lester McKinn, Jan Bailey and James Shelby, across the street stood, protectively watching, ready to match action with action. The bully stick went limp, castrated. The cops moved by the group, walked to the bridge where signs of wrath against South Africa spoke boldly in Black Letters. Such is the nature of Black Quintessence.

So Brothers and Sisters, we can see that with iron determination, hard work and realistic courage, "We will conquer without a Doubt." For the sun is setting on the faded and dying white flower; dying because we Blacks refuse to be non-violent hosts for white parasites.

Weusi Weusi, March 22, 1968

Black History

Slavery Was More Than An Institution

by Irvin Ray

You are probably familiar with the slave stereotype; lazy, shiftless, careless, stupid, and docile, among other adjectives. This is part of the great lie disseminated by the "slavocrats," or Bourbon aristocracy of the South and their descendants, who attempted to picture slavery as a pastoral way of life which benefited both parties concerned. The Bourbons were largely educated, scholarly and conservative defenders of the status quo, maintaining that slavery was a civilizing influence on the savage, pagan blacks and that there were very few slave revolts.

Let it first be stated that during the history of American slavery, roughly between 1526 and 1865, there were at least 250 REPORTED slave revolts and conspiracies. Untold more, though possibly exposed or actually hatched, were never given coverage or entirely suppressed in the press because of the understandable hysteria that would have been caused, therefore details are today unreliable or unavailable.

Slavery was more than an institution, it was a dollar-and-cents business and as such was subject to the consequences and rewards of the business cycle, depression, prosperity, repression, and panic. The business cycle most acutely affected the slaves. In times of prosperity, their scant allowance of food and clothing might be raised; but in times of depression, their rations were cut while they were made to do as much or more

work. Hardly surprising that the greatest amount of rebellious activity coincides with times of national depression or emergency. In the words of Herbert Aptheker, noted scholar on Negro history:

"Economic depression had other results of a disturbing nature. It would naturally sharpen the tempers of the slaveowners or of their overseers, whose incomes depended upon the value of the crop they could force the slaves to produce. Bankruptcy and liquidation are, moreover, concomitants of depression and, when property was human beings, its liquidation carried many stories or woe. For it entailed an increase in the leasing or sale of thousands of slaves, which meant the forced separation of brother from sister, child from mother, husband from wife. Surely it is more than a coincidence that the years of severe economic depression coincide with the period of greatest rebellious activity."

Slavery is a dehumanizing process, a system by which men and women must be made to feel less than human, forced to feel inferior and then look up to those who hold them in bondage as a superior, a "master." The slavocrats attempted to maintain their stature of superiority through several instruments of suppression. Armed might, in the form of regular troops of the United States Army (incidentally, in the years roughly between the Revolutionary War and the Civil War, the South was the most militaristic and heavily enforced section of the country), armed

and mounted patrols which scoured every country of the South in periods from one to four weeks, and armed guards which patrolled the cities. In addition, there were efficient state militias, volunteer military organizations in numerous areas, and the continuous presence of "at least one armed white, master or overseer, on every plantation."

Blacks, free and slave, were restricted in their travels, for-

bidden to own arms and say or write anything with a "tendency" to create unrest among the slaves (whites might also be punished for this offense). It will be illegal to teach a slave to read or write, especially after the publication and Southern "distribution" of "David Walker's Appeal." Slaves could not buy, sell or trade anything without the permission of the master. They could not assemble without the presence of whites. They could not testify in court in any case involving

whites, nor could freedmen. In fact, in the two years preceding the Civil War, laws were passed in several Southern states which had as their object the re-enslavement of free Blacks or their forced evacuation.

There were also numerous non-legal regulations and customs which enforced subordination. As a North Carolina judge wrote in rendering a verdict in 1852,

"What acts in a slave towards a white person will amount to insolence, it is manifestly impossible to define--it may consist in a look, the pointing of a finger, a refusal or neglect to step out of the way when a white person is seen to approach. But each of these acts violates the rules of propriety, and if tolerated, would destroy that subordination, upon which our social system rests."

The Bourbons even nurtured a policy of racial division between poor whites and slaves, though the lot of each was hardly any better than the other. In essence, the Bourbon despised both, though pretending a dual paternalism. The Bourbons went farther, and enforced divisions among the slaves, primarily according to their work output, but most notoriously, into the "house nigger" and the "field nigger." It was often the promise--and the granting--of freedom which spurred the house slave to become part of a suspected slave conspiracy in order to expose it to his master.

Finally, there was the slaveholders' religion which, for the slave, had but one message: be meek. A Rev. Dr. Nelson, who lived for many years in North Carolina, wrote:

"I have been intimately acquainted with the religious opportunities of the slaves, --in the constant habit of hearing the sermons which are preached to them. And I solemnly affirm that, during the forty years of my residence and observation in this line, I never heard a single one of these sermons but what was taken up with the obligations and duties of slaves to their masters. Indeed, I never heard a sermon to slaves but what made obedience to masters by the slaves the fundamental and supreme law of religion."

But, ironically, the slaves were good Christians, for they worshipped a god who declared that all men were created equal, of

(Continued on Page 7)

A Change Is Needed For Black Men in U.S.

by Clyde Waite

Since the beginning of this year's presidential campaign, there has been a tremendous influx and almost as great an exit of presidential contenders. In addition, the issues that dominate this election are particularly relevant to black people i.e. the issue of crime in the streets, settlement of the Vietnam war. But in spite of the dynamism of this election and the importance of the issues, the average Howard student remains surprisingly ignorant of these political activities. I realize that this statement is a fairly sweeping generalization that frankly cannot be supported at this time by empirical data. However, I am sure that many on the Howard scene will agree that apparently, a sizable portion of the Howard community has little or no sophistication in the political realm. How many of us have gotten on buses to overhear conversations concerning political stands of public officials who we did not even know existed. I sincerely hope some may be offended at my statements!

I believe I can assume that a consensus does exist on this campus that a change is directly needed for the plight of the Black man in America. Some prefer revolution as a method of bringing about that change. Others by their action or inaction have expressed a desire to work through the system for change. The latter may be interested in a new force that is struggling to emerge on campus -- a political group to drum up support for Sen. Robert Kennedy.

Rick Thompson, a first-year law student at Howard's law school has been trying to recruit students to work in the Cardozo

area in preparation for the May 7 presidential primaries in D.C. Organizations of this type have existed at most of the universities in the country, not that that means anything. However, on the last day of registration for D.C. voters a few weeks ago, a group of almost 100 students from Boston U., Columbia U., New York U., and a number of other eastern universities converged on D.C. to pitch in for the registration drive of Black voters in this area. Many will return to lend support for Kennedy in early May. Howard students who could more easily function in the Black communities were noticeably absent.

An interesting sidelight is that Sen. Kennedy will be campaigning in the Cardozo area the middle of next week. The occurrence of this visit has not been definitely settled as of yet due to the recent upheaval in the presidential race.

It appears that a very easy way for Howard students to gain some knowledge of the very complicated political process of this country while involving themselves practically and not theoretically in the community, promoting better community relations. Further, for the conventional reformer this provides an opportunity to involve himself in the process of changing the policies of this country.

The group is still in its early formulating stages and as of yet it has not set location on campus or defined strategy of operation. However, through its communication with the Democratic headquarters in D.C. this should be worked out shortly. For information on this matter, contact Rick Thompson at 568-5698 after 6:00 or John Mikos at 587-8734.

Independence Avenue: One Way

US Halts Viet Bombing

by Robert A. Malson

Last Sunday night Lyndon B. Johnson announced to the nation that the United States would immediately halt the bombing of most of North Viet Nam. According to the President this action was taken as a "renewed appeal" once again for Hanoi to come to the peace table. Why has Hanoi refused to accept such an offering in the past?

Many of the answers to the Vietnamese situation can be found through a little historical reflection on the conditions surrounding the Geneva Conference and the subsequent reactions which occurred.

On June 18, 1954, Ngo Dinh Diem, a Catholic in a predominantly Buddhist country, and a monarchist in a country where over 80% of the people favored the socialism espoused by Ho Chi Minh, accepted the offer of the Emperor (in effect the French) to be premier of Viet Nam. The following month the Geneva Peace Treaty was signed which (1) ended the war, (2) divided the country temporarily and (3) set up apparatus for ensuring the peace and reunification of the country. The principal signers of the agreement were the French, the Viet Minh (the freedom fighters led by Ho), and "noted" by the nine representative nations. The agreement stated in effect that the forces of Ho Chi Minh would regroup to the North and those of the French would institute a temporary government in the South. Further, according to the treaty, "In order to ensure that sufficient progress in the restoration of peace has been made, and that all the necessary conditions obtain for the free expression of the national will, general elections shall be held in July of 1956"

In a separate statement the U.S. declared that it would ".... view any renewal of the aggression in violation of the aforesaid agreements with grave concern....the United States reiterates its traditional position

that peoples are entitled to determine their own future...." The French however, realized the fact of the Viet Minh's popularity and began to prepare for the takeover of the country by the forces of Ho Chi Minh.

The problems that face America today began during the period. As the French began to withdraw, the U.S. eased into the vacuum and gave Diem the go ahead.

In his first year in office, Diem began to crush the religious sects and nationalist cadres left in the South by the Viet Minh. These cadres soon became known as the Viet Cong. Diem realized that to hold the elections in July 1956 as agreed upon in Geneva would mean his end. With the backing of the U.S. government and his old American friend Francis Cardinal Spellman, Diem began to move.

According to a Life magazine article published on May 13, 1957 Diem had viewed the scheduled 1956 elections as a "question of who the people would expect to win, and all too many of them would have hedged by voting on the assumption that the Viet Minh might win. Diem saved his people from this agonizing prospect simply by refusing to permit the plebiscite and thereby avoided national suicide." Reread that last sentence. The "agonizing prospect" referred to in Life was the 1956 elections by which a free people would decide as to how they would be governed. Once one begins to understand the depth of the credibility gap of the U.S. foreign policy it becomes easier to see why Ho Chi Minh has insisted on full withdrawal of all foreign powers prior to peace talks. Because he did not insist on complete foreign withdrawal in 1954, he is fighting the U.S. in 1968.

And so LBJ says, "We're halting the bombing in the hope that Hanoi will come to the conference table." A clarifying suggestion for LBJ: In the act of rape no victim wishes to negotiate. Anything less than total withdrawal is unacceptable.

When your breath is screaming

whisper AT YOUR DRUGSTORE ONLY

FRESH, SPICY FLAVOR OBLITERATES ANTI-SOCIALISM. USED BY DENTISTS. 250 SQUIRTS, NOT JUST 200.

Simone to Sing in E&A Concert

by Linda Carr

The College of Engineering and Architecture will present Nina Simone in Their annual Jazz and Technology Concert next Tuesday.

The concert will be the capstone of a week-long exhibition of projects at the school. This year's exhibition will be during the week before and the week after Easter.

Miss Nina Simone is a rarity, combining the talents of both vocalist and musician with equal brilliance. Her style cannot be confined to any one group for she performs pop, jazz, folk, as well as gospel, translating each into her bewitchingly soulful interpretations.

Born in Tryon, North Carolina, Miss Simone began playing the piano by ear at the age of four and the organ at the age of

seven. As a result of the talent she showed in this area, a fund was set up in her behalf to enable her to receive professional instruction while continuing her schooling.

Although her training was in classical music, as is the case with many modern artists, Nina uses this a foundation for her improvisations and soulful variations. The daughter of a minister, Nina was greatly influenced by him.

Nina began singing only by accident, she accepted a job as a musician without knowing that she also had to work as a vocalist. Though she had never sung before an audience, Nina was a success with a group of college students. Even today, her closet followers are college students.

Tickets for her performance

are on sale in the Student Center box office.

BULLETIN

There have been some changes in the operation of the Meridian Hill - Slowe Hall shuttle bus service which has been operating for about two months. The service is now open to all Howard students and tickets are now available in all women's dorms and in the bookstore. Fifteen cent tickets for single rides as well as a weekly tickets which gives eleven rides for \$1.50. The bus schedule is posted in the lobby of Founder's.

Julius Hobson will appear at Burning Bush - 7:30 p.m., April 8.



Nina Simone

Black Review:

Monkey on a String

by Eric Williams

One of the curious things one encounters as a foreigner in the United States is the provincial naiveté on the part of the native regarding cultures other than his own. And certainly the largest group of aliens living today in America are Black people. It seems strange that for all the years Black people have lingered in this country there remains a mutually exclusive barrier between Afro-America and "greater" America; and indeed, if anything, the barrier has grown.

To the overwhelming majority of whites, goings on in the Black community are somewhat of a divine mystery and the observable traits of the Blacks are vulgar and incongruous. This self-imposed ignorance (they created the ghetto--not we) has given rise over the years to some interesting misconceptions and rather odd stereotypes; so that when someone from Greater-America, the effect can range anywhere from hilarity to outrage...but seldom very close to reality.

Over the years, a number of such novels have been written--and they've all come out much the same: sermons, blazing a trail to the Black "summum bonum" extolling the virtues of an extra-human patience and bemoaning the cruelty of other white people.

There is a peculiar character emerging from this genre. The latest consensus among white authors seems to be that in order to give a Negro equal footing with white people in a novel, he must be something special: he should be of above-average intelligence, highly cultured (though born into poverty), and of a political bent commonly known as responsible--that is, proud of being a Negro--but not "hot-headed," with, above all, a stubborn loyalty to the American-way-of-life.In short, he becomes a "Super-Nigger," a "larger-than-life-sized replica of Slowe's Uncle Tom (the responsible Negro of his day).

Significantly, the super-nigger is a tragic figure. Though he possesses all the traits which normally assure success in America, he always loses in the end; nor in a solution to his problem offered by the author (other than patient perseverance). Thus while Super-Nigger is able to bear the most inhuman suffering in the most humane manner, the country he loves, and the people he admires just keep on giving him hell.... and he wonders why.

Following faithfully in the footsteps of Harriet Slowe, Rudyard Kipling, et al., Joseph Viertel has produced Monkey on a String, a wellput-together force, covering both Africa and Afro America, and introducing Marcus Garvey Holmes -- Super Nigger of 1968.

Here, perhaps, a few essen-

tials about Mr. Holmes would be in order. Born in Fort Myers, Florida, January 1, 1924. His father, a preacher, was active in the Garvey movement and had named his accordingly. Holmes grew up in Branwicke, Connecticut where he attended all white schools. He graduated from West Point, served with distinction in Korea, and joined the State Department under whose auspices he travelled extensively in Africa, eventually being appointed U.S. Ambassador to a newly-emerging African nation. Meanwhile, he had married a white woman whom he knew from childhood and thought himself up-tight...until his life started falling apart. In one ecstatic stroke, his wife decides to leave him, political intrigue forces him to resign his ambassadorship, and he finds himself exiled on Mallorca, wondering what hit him. Avoiding any tendentious study of the novel, it suffices to say that the only thing black about Marcus Garvey Holmes is his appearance. He thinks, acts, and talks white. There are even some insulting moments where Viertel gets carried away trying to simulate a "Negro dialect" for certain of his Negro characters; which is an utter failure.

If the reader can wade through the stereotypes and the stock whiteboy phrases leaking from black bodies. There is one possibly redeeming factor in Monkey on a String; that in his desire create a high patriotic super-nigger, and thanks to his near-total ignorance of the "UJAMAA MUEUSI," Viertel has created a sort of American monster, whose blind faith in the American way likens him to a grand inquisitor-- or perhaps Viertel is speaking through his character.

Holmes's safari in Africa is a classic study in Americanism. His reactions to the people he meets and the odd customs he encounters are more reminiscent of Joe McCarthy, than a responsible Negro.

Inserted here is a passage from Holmes' journal giving his impressions of a certain Paramount Chief:

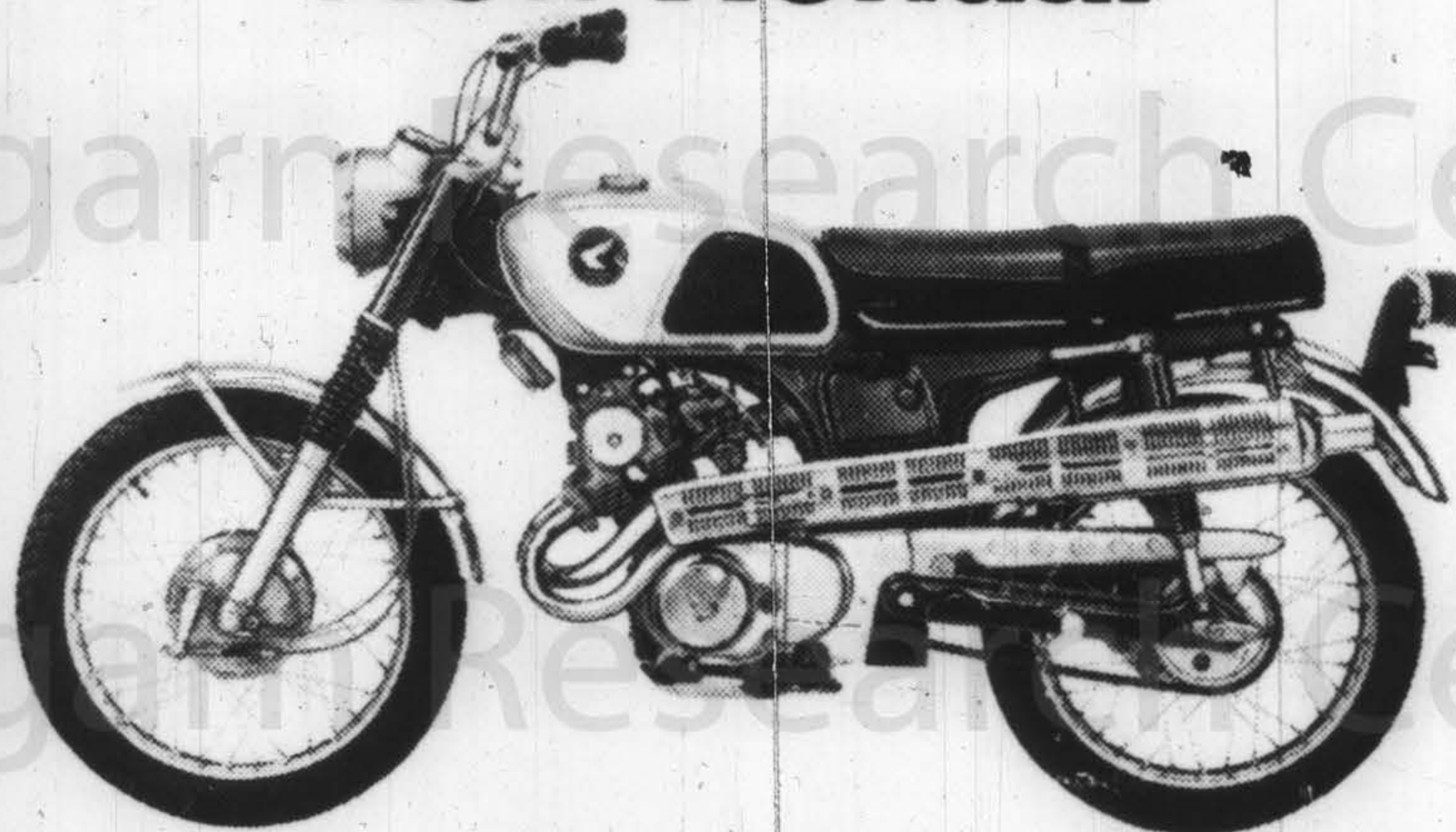
"It is old story to me by now. America, even to this Paramount Chief, is as distant as the moon and it is well known via the radio (French Propaganda) that all Black people in America are beaten, maimed, killed, or imprisoned. Therefore, Black man who has managed to escape all that must be sophisticated slave of Machiavellian white masters. I'm getting a bit tired of this."

To read Monkey on a String for any other purpose than to get a white man's version of the responsible Negro is to be misled. As a novel dealing with Africa and Afro-America it is inaccurate to the point of wistfulness; Mr. Viertel would do better to write on more familiar subjects.

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HONDA

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RFK Promises Better Education

by Clyde Waite

The charismatic Senator Robert Kennedy evoked the same enthusiastic response from his D.C. followers as he did in Watts several weeks ago. Kennedy appeared at a parking lot on 14th and Park Road N.W. Wednesday, April 3. The lot was jammed with literally thousands of persons apparently from a variety of backgrounds. There was a large number of white students and older persons, the middle-classed Negro elements but the bulk of the crowd was composed of the regular people of lower 14th Street. The range of types of people that Kennedy drew was quite impressive even more so than the sheer size of the crowd -- 10,000 people -- jammed into the small parking lot.

The appearance that was scheduled to start at 8:00 was delayed for nearly an hour during which time the crowd impatiently milled around constantly tip-toeing and craning their necks to catch a glimpse of their apparently revered leader. This sentiment seemed to pervade the en-

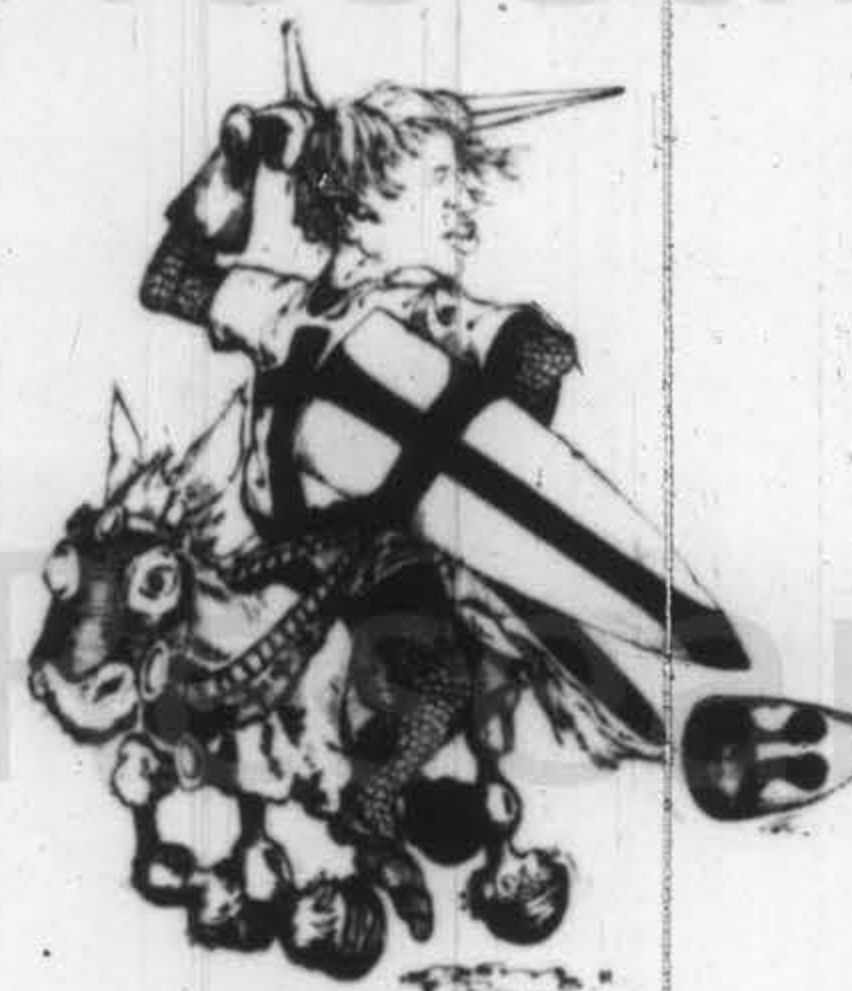
tire evening. The people that turned out were not particularly interested in what Kennedy had to say. But were more anxious to merely see the political celebrity. And as it worked out, due to inadequate loudspeakers and frequent power failures throughout the extremely short speech, hardly anyone could hear and only a few more could even see the senator.

However, one did manage to make up his brief introduction of the other platform members such as Channings Phillips, Flaxie Pinkett and Herbert Reid of Howard University, as well as others on the United Democratic slate for D.C. He also exhorted D.C. voters to support him for President in order to make D.C. not only a worthy capital of the United States, but an exemplary capital of the world. He vowed that if elected, he would create an educational system here that District residents could be proud of.

Kennedy, accompanied by his wife, Ethel, received an over-

whelming welcome by the District. Amid shouts of "R.E.K., blue-eyed soul brother," chants of "We want Bobby" and other jubilant shouts, the former Attorney-General was tugged, pummeled and grasped by the tremendous crowd occupying the tops of telephone booths, fences or anything that afforded them a better view. Whether this enthusiasm portends an overwhelming vote in his favor at the May 7 primary of course remains to be seen.

- The Student Assembly will hold its nominating convention for all Student Assembly offices for the year '68 - '69 on the 23rd of April.



RFK

Black History Con't.

one blood. Their god was one whose divine rule was the doing of others as one would have them do unto him. Their god had cursed "man-stealers" and had himself delivered peoples out of bondage. Their god had denounced oppressors, praised the humble, declared that "the last shall be first and the first shall be last." Their god had averred his help to those who would help themselves and, in the words of Frederick Douglass, "he who would be free himself must strike the first blow."

In the next column, we shall take a look at major slave revolts, such as the ones led by Cato, Gabriel, Denmark Vesey and Nat Turner. In the meantime, dig yourself.

Black Achievements Ignored

by Michael Hawkins

A House subcommittee heard testimony on a proposal for establishing a Presidential commission on Negro history. Part of the commission's task would be to set up a Negro Museum.

James Baldwin, the author, said, "Negro children grow up without a sense of identity."

Most of the speakers voiced the opinion that textbooks slighted the role of Negroes in the country's development and that the Negro was deprived of his heritage and his heroes.

Roy Innin, associate national director of CORE, argued that the proposed center be named the Museum of Black History and also that the commission members should be named by a conference of Black leaders and not by the President.

Dr. Charles Wright, president

of the International Afro-American Museum of Detroit said the "impetus" should come from the Negro community and that no government could objectively judge the Afro-American.

The speakers attacked the writing of textbooks by white historians and charged that they blotted out all early Negro history, preferring to "begin with slavery."

They charged no mention of Crispus Attucks who was among the first men to die in the American Revolution or of the Negro soldiers who fought with Commodore Perry in the War of 1812.

Melvin Goode, an ABC television broadcaster also said that of the Negroes he spoke to, none knew that the traffic light was invented by Garrett Morgan, a Negro from Cleveland.

Just Talking Black

by Steve Abel

The biggest sell-out in the history of the new Black student left came about when Howard University protesting students were told they "have won a victory." And what was the victory that they won? Promises of more talk and "Negotiating" with "Brother Uncle Tom" who, as history has over and over again shown us, lies with the greatest of ease.

Those same leaders whom Howard students have been crying crocodile tears for, missing classes for, and sleeping 5 days and 4 nights on stone floors for, were the ones who sold out. Those leaders pulled the greatest psyche job on the students that I have ever seen in my life. And for what? To save their own necks. It is a fact that many of those so-called leaders weren't even Howard students. What was so sickening about the leadership was that they asked the suffering Howard students to "give the administration some slack."

What slack did "Brother Uncle Tom" give to Brother Jay Green? What slack did "Brother Uncle Tom" give to Brother Nathan Hare, Address Taylor, and countless other victims of last year's merciless purge? How could any student leader true to the cause ask the helpless victims of

"Brother Uncle Tom" to "give the man some slack." Now that it is over, I feel sure that many of us feel like the dumbest fools for walking out of the "A" Building singing "We're a winner" when actually we were the losers or better still the "Suckers!"

I am sure that no one will ever forget the disgraceful and

ugly manner in which Dr. Hare was received by the students of Howard. Never was there such a display of discourtesy to the one man who almost went to rock bottom for Howard. How could the students treat the man that way? They were apparently under the spell of the rotten traitors who had them so psyched that they would have cheered Richard Russell or George Wallace.

Credit must be given to the efficiency with which the "A" Building was run during the seige. And all praises must be given to the togetherness on the part of all factions of Howard's student body. Many people learned the importance of togetherness during the seige, and many minds were endarkened to the fact that Black people can get together and stay together. Not only on campus were people together during the few moments of independence, but the total Black community was with us although this can not be claimed now.

The question now seems to be will the Board of Trustees turn Howard into a Black Institution to be relevant to the Black community. Fifty-six percent of Howard's funds are allocated by the racist white Congress so that colored kids at Howard turn out to be benefits to racist white society in general and not to the oppressed Black community that is being exploited by the white society that we are being trained to serve.

By the way, the so-called leaders even invited lawyers to come in and further all dissent will be silence. It will be silenced, that is, just before the country erupts in revolution and anarchy.



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FLYING BISONS: Action was fast and furious last Saturday as Howard trackmen defeated Fairleigh Dickinson. Top: Howard runner takes lead in 440 yd. intermediate hurdles. Below: Howard Star breaks the tape to win (Photos by Gaines)

Trackmen Rout Fairleigh

by Craig S. Wood

The Howard University track team swamped Fairleigh Dickinson 99-47 in the opening home meet at Howard Stadium last Saturday. Howard won 13 first places to completely dominate the dual meet. Head coach Wilmer Johnson was very satisfied with his team's performance and was extremely optimistic of Howard's chances this year.

Coach Johnson was particularly satisfied with the relays and the sprints. Howard's relay teams made exceptional showings considering the earliness of the season and the poor running surface of the Howard track.

The team of Paul Mathis, Ron Lassiter, Ewart Brown, and William Richey combined to take first place honors in the 440 Relay in 42.2 seconds. Lassiter, Tyrone Malloy, and Brown posted a good time of 3:18.9 in the mile relay.

The mile relay started off as a close race, with the first two legs running neck and neck. But Tyrone Malloy opened up a lead in the third lap, and Ewart Brown widened the gap considerably in his fine anchor. Ewart Brown also won the 440 yard dash in 49.0 seconds, with Lassiter finishing second in 49.1

1:56.6 seconds followed by Carl Keel's 2:00.

In the distance races, Fred Gordon won the two-mile run in 9:56. Gordon finished second to Fairleigh Dickinson's 4:20 in the mile with a very respectable time of 4:28. This was Gordon's best time ever in the mile.

In the field events, William Bellins of Howard won the Broad Jump with a leap of 21 ft. 7 in., and the Triple Jump with one of 44 ft. 9 in. Fairleigh Dickinson won the Pole Vault, followed by Howard's Earl Newman and Lester Johnson with 12 ft. 6 in. and 12 ft., respectively. Roy Moss and Marvin Gunn won the High Jump with identical 6 ft. 2 in. leaps. Murchison Henry won the Javelin Toss with a distance of 177 ft., and Isaih Webb grabbed second place in the Shot Put event with 44 ft. 6 in.

Howard's showing in the meet was as bright as the sun shining over Howard Stadium last Saturday. With good individual stars like Ewart Brown, William Richey, and Tyrone Malloy, to mention just a few, you can expect big things for Howard this year.

Greeks Battle at Basketball

Gregory Kears

To make Greek week a little more exciting, several All-Star basketball games were played. These games were not only for the benefit of the Greek letter fraternities, but served as a means to collect money for the poor. The admission price was a mere fifteen cents. The proceeds went to an organization sponsoring funds for the poor.

The game itself proved to be exciting not only to the participants, but the fans as well. Many of the normally quiet students were quite boisterous, and rightfully so, for the game between D.C. Teachers All-Star team and George Washington's cagers developed into a very competitive battle.

Getting off on a slow start, George Washington was at a five point deficit in the middle of

the first quarter. Many thought it would be an easy game for the Teachers, but Rot Elliot of G.W. scored three consecutive buckets in the closing minutes of the second quarter, to make the score 20-31, in favor of D.C. Teachers. The third quarter proved to be disappointing to G.W. The Teachers out-scored them 15-7. Thirteen of D.C.'s points went to Reingold Moss.

The fourth quarter looked like the battle of the century. G.W. came within four late in the final quarter, with the fine outside shooting of Elliot and Wagner, who shared 24 points between them. Warren Wagner contributed 17 points for G.W. After a strong come back, George Washington lost to the Teachers 57-67. Indeed in game worth watching.

As part of the half-time festivities, students were given a chance to view the H. Globetrotters. You guessed it, the Howard Globetrotters. A group of uncanny female cagers. They proved to be more amusing than skillful.

The Howard University Greek All-Stars hosted the Cardinals of Catholic U. This game was more exciting than the first because one could not determine the winner until the final buzzer rang. Howard won, 52-55. Howard was paced by the one-two punch of Gene Monteiro and Dewitt King, who scored 13 and 11 points respectively. The clutch foul shooting of J. Wynn put the icing on the cake for Howard.

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Sports Forecasts NBA Stars

NEW YORK, Mar. 19--American Basketball Association All-Stars Connie Hawkins, Roger Brown, Tony Jackson and Doug Moe would all be starters, if not All-Stars, in the National Basketball Association today, asserts an article in the current issue of SPORT Magazine.

Jackson, the lithe, 6-4 jump-shooter of the New Jersey Americans, would probably be a backcourt star in the NBA, while powerful 6-5 Roger Brown of the Indiana Pacers could probably make it in the older league switching between guard and forward.

Pivotman Hawkins of the Pittsburgh Pipers, smooth and agile at 6-9 and a superstar wherever he has played, could probably slide between the center and forward slots and earn acclaim comparable to his ABA status. Moe of the New Orleans Buc-

caneers, a powerful 6-7 forward, would probably do as well as a tough boardman with a deft shooting touch in the NBA.

Jackson and Moe were barred by the NBA in 1962 for failing to report bribe offers tendered them during their college days at St. John's and North Carolina, respectively, according to the SPORT article.

Jackson passed off the bribe attempt as "a joke," and Moe refused to name a former friend as the attempted fixer.

For Hawkins and Brown, their exclusion by the NBA came about because of their association with Jack Molinas, the former Columbia star who was convicted of attempting to fix games. Their association with Molinas, according to the players' testimony, was strictly as dinner guests after informal neighborhood ballgames.

Cricket Schedule

DATE	OPPONENT	PLACE	TIME
Apr. 6	Washington Cricket Club	Howard University	1:00 p.m.
13	Haverford Cricket Club	Haverford, Pa.	1:00 p.m.
27	Fairmount Cricket Club	Howard University	1:00 p.m.
28	Fairmount Cricket Club	Howard University	1:00 p.m.
May 11	Sportsman Cricket Club	Hartford, Conn.	1:00 p.m.
12	West Indian Cricket Club	Hartford, Conn.	1:00 p.m.
18	British Commonwealth Cricket Club	Hains Point, D.C.	1:00 p.m.
19	British Commonwealth Cricket Club	Hains Point, D.C.	1:00 p.m.

Virginia (l.) and Frank (r.) are:

A. Interviewing an African couple. B. Visiting a Nigerian University. C. Exchanging ideas with Nigerian University students.



Actually, Virginia Blount and Frank Ogden are doing all these things. As members of the 500-student World Campus Afloat-Chapman College, these two Arizona college students had the opportunity to talk with students at the University of Ife, Ibadan branch, Nigeria.

With the help of Nigerian students and professors, the Americans compared religions, art, anthropology, educational systems, economic developments, geography, drama, music, and dance of the two countries. This is the

regular course work aboard Chapman's shipboard campus, the s.s. Ryndam.


Virginia and Frank transferred the credits they earned back to their home colleges, Arizona State University and Northern Arizona University, and are going on for their baccalaureate degrees. Chapman College is currently accepting enrollments for the 1968-1969 academic year with the World Campus Afloat program.

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Spring 1969: Dep. Los Angeles Feb. 3 for Honolulu, Tokyo, Kobe, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Colombo, Bombay, Mombasa, Durban, Cape Town, Dakar, Casablanca, Cadiz, Lisbon, arriving New York May 27.

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